SPAIN is still re-enforcing her army in

the Objo tax on bull terriers is to be a

pre ratter one. "HARD money reason over inflation folly" is the way the Boston Journal of Commerce puts it.

DECISIVE battle between the Turks and the Herzegovinians is expected to take place at Zubci.

BILL KING, of Pacific Mail notorlety, is spotling for an early trial. He ought to be accommodated.

CONGRATULATIONS on the selection of Mr. Chandler as head of the Interior Department are not going to Washington with a rush.

Turn quarrels of Don Carlos with his officers is the strongest indication yet of a state of general demoralization in the Carlos provinces.

JEFF DAVIS, too, knows how to resume specie payment. He would do it by bringing about a balance of trade in favor of the United States.

even a prince to do.

PROF. WATSON, of the University of Michigan, sast night concluding to distinguish himself, leveled his telescope and discovered a new planet.

It is thought advisable in many quarters to nominate Charles Francis Adams for something in order to quiet Mr. Bowles and the Springfield Republican.

THERE has been in St. Louis a startling increase of crime lately, but the courts seem inclined to do their duty. Five prisoners are now under sentence of death.

LINGLE, of the Lalayette Courier, who was reported tatally injured by being thrown from a carriage a few days ago, is already much improved and will soon be out again. About the nardest thing to do nowadays is to kill an editor.

EX-SENATOR GWIN, of California, does not like Governor Hendricks-thinks, "he was too much mixed up with Seymour in the New York Convention." This reminder her now will not help Gover-The Hendricks in several directions.

NEWSPAPER readers rejoice that Private Daizell's election to the Legislature as a regular nomines, will induce him to confine his contributions to the columns of party organs. The space that he will thus occupy will not be much loss to the

THE new Constitution of Alabama contains a hint well worth considering in its provision that the State Legislature shall meet but once in two years and then shall last but fifty days. A little less legislation would be advan tageous te most of the States.

. The Tammany authorities of New York City, under lead of John Kelley, are making desperate efforts to defeat the re-election of Recorder Hackett. official, and has constantly exerted him self to keep the judiciary free from the contaminating influence of local polibics. And herein is found the reason for the present fight against him.

It is said that the Post-office Department officials estimate the loss to the Government from trauds by washing and reusing old postage stamps at up wards of a million of dollars a year. Unless an absolutely indelible ink can be discovered, and there seems to be no prospect of that, the only remedy seems to be in the Government offering in some way such inducements for the employ ment of stamped envelopes and wrap pers as will as much as possible fesser the number of postage stamps.

THE Chinese farmers, who some time ago settled in Chicot county, Arkansas are said to be well pleased with their undertaking, are making money and proving themselves industrious and reliable tenants and very useful people in the community. They have introduced many new methods of cultivating the soil, are prompt in their payments and scrupulously neat about their farms as well as in their homes. From all accounts, the agriculturist of China must be a person very much superior to the "washee-washee" class that come to the large cities.

THE second instance is on record of the New York Sun having a good word to say for a public man. It pays the most eminent Democrat that will enter the next Congress the following compliment: "The numerous friends of the Hon, M. C. Kerr in yarious parts of the country will be gratified to know that he has returned to his home in New Albany, Indiana, completely restored to health and vigor by a visit to the Colorado Springs. He is fully equal to all the duties and labors that may be expected or required of him at the coming session of Congress, which is likely to be one of the most important that has been held since the close of the war. There never was a time when the coun-

nearth to order the removal of old wall. Traveller.

paper, and says there is no question as to its agency in the propagation of con-New York last winter it was observed that diptheria prevailed most virulently in old bouses which had not been repapered for years, and that other forms of syphold maladies were equally fre-THE St. Louis Globe is wondering if quent in such dwellings; and in every instance it was ascertained, on careful inquiry, that the papered chambers where contagious fliness exhibited itself had previously, as periods more or less remote, been occupied by the victims of various forms of communicable diseases. He also attributes the spread of small-pox, which held such sway in a certain part of the city for so long and to some extent lingers still, to the same cause. From these and many other instances which appear to be well authenticated, it is held to be the duty of the health authorities to positively forbid the use of apartments that have been occupied by persons afflicted with contagious disenses till the walls have been repapered, and as a necessary precaution for the prevention of contagion they should also, as they deem necessary, have removed the old wail-paper from all apartments which have been occupied beyong a reasonable length of time by either diseased or dirty lodgers.

What a riant row was made over his white tie and rubisund face and the Pennsylvania delegation, with the "J. B." brand on their brows, fresh from fes-THE people demand a general retrenchment in the expense of running the Government, and as in the next Congress tivity! Few excuses were received, though many were tendered. A memthere will be a divided responsibility, that tavity ! trip to India according to the way the party will meet with most favor which finances run. A very sensible thing for even a prince to do. forward determination to cut down ex- wife had gone home, he could not partiepenses at every possible point. It is claimed by those who have opportunities of knowing that at least \$150,900,000 a the gallery; one member found the seryear can be saved on the present annual geant before the seigeant found him, expenses, and the people be quite as well served as now. Mechanics' wages have everywhere been cut down, the income of farmers has been reduced by the low prices of products, merchandise of every kind is at a very low figure, yet all knew ne mad been to the Presidential Government salaries remain at the highest inflation standard. These should all be reduced to a fair remuneration for the work performed and in accordance with the decline in all other incomes and expenses. The number of heads of bureaus should be at once cut down to the actual constitution trembled. End nature save should be at once cut down to the actual requirements of the work, and the army of sinceu: es that flock about every department promptly and completely disbanded. This extravagance & Washington is the result of a system of tacking on for within no one party is wholly responsible. It has grown with the growth of our Government till a point has been reached that calls for prompt and thorough reform. The people stood these things much better in times of prosperity. When every man was himself making money he was not inclined to look so closely at the amount. clined to look so closely at the amount of his taxes or the expenditures of his government. But the changed condition of the people brings the absolute necessity for a change in the management of the people's money. Honest workingmen by the thousand are out of employment, others are laboring for a mere pittance rather than be idle, and every class, from the laborer to the capitalist. finds his income greatly reduced, and they will not stand the high salaries to officials and the support of armies of supernumeraries, while such a condition of affairs prevails. The true road to specie payments and solid business prosperity is in the direction of guaran-teeing to every one as far as possible the result of his own labor, and this is not done when any part of the people's earnings is squandered on unreasonably high saturies to those who serve them, and in paying to do nothing armies of hangers-on who do not serve them. Greater interest than ever before will this winter be attached to all move-

ments directed against these abuses. The Tobacco Trade.

The manufacture of eigars in San Fran-The manufacture of eigars in San Francisco 1 mploys the services of about 15,000 people and a capital of from ten to tair-teen millions of dollars. In 1874 more than 91,000,000 of cigars were made 1 San Francisco alone, while the number consumed was about 140,000,000. There are thirty-five firms engaged in importing Havana cigars and tobacco, employing on an average fitteen persons each, and having invested from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000. There are 215 firms engaged in manufacturing cigars, of which about 85 are chinese. They employ from twenty to the tongue of Madam De Statel, and wrote Chinese. They employ from twenty to two hundred men each. The cigars made here, besides partially supplying a local trade, go to other parts of the State, and Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Idano, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, the Eastern States, Australia, South America, China and Japan. The cultivation of tobacco is beginning to attract much attention in this State, and is bleet to become in time a leading is likely to become in time a leading industry.—Aita California.

There are six European kingdoms, ruled by crowned monarchs, which have each a smaller population than the State of New York, the last census of which shows it to be on the verge of five millions. These kingdoms are Holland, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Bavaria and Greece. Our State is just about and Greece. Our State is just about equal in population with Bergium and with Bavarin; it is a million above Holiand; two millions above Portugal; three millions above Denmark; and three millions and a half above Greece. Its population is nearly twice that of the Republic of Switzerland. It is up to that of the Perssan curpire, though we should say there were only estimates for Persia. It has twice the population of the Republic of Peru, and haif that of the empire of Brazil. The two cities of New York and Brooklyn have themselves a population greater than the kingdom of Denmark, and this alone is almost as populous as the king-dom of Greece.—N. Y. Suu.

cerving an English education, he was placed with a jeweier in Lancaster, with the intention of acquiring the trade. This pursuit, however, did not prevent him from cultivating and exercising his talent for painting, which he afterward pursued with great success. By the advice of his numerous filends, he made a wisit to London, and placed himself under the direction of Mr. West; he immediately became an inmate of that gentiama's house, and, very soon, his companion and triend. The friendship thus formed subsisted, unabated, until the death of Fulton.

For some years after leaving the family of Mr. West, he employed himself as a painter. He did not, however, feel himself entirely satisfied with his progress in the art, and was, at length, wholly withdrawn from its further cultivation, by his ruling taste for the mechanic arts. There is a story told of Joaquin Miller, the poet, that when he was at Barnum's Hotel, Broadway and Twentieta streets, sel of able and upright men like Mr. Kerr, with statesmanlike grasp of mind and clean records, was more needed than now."

A whiter on the subject of "Communication of the Board of Mahadies" in a New York journal insists on the right of the Board of Traveller, and the show now "?—Boston Traveller.

It will be impossible for me to forget the first experience on a call of the House. It was in the merry month of May, 1838. It occurred on a private bill. I had not then learned the secrets of the prison-house. Being caught by the sergeant's officer on my way to my duty, I was graciously allowed the freedom of the mail wagon. How I chafed under my first arrest. When the secrets of the prison-house is a second to the mail wagon. How I chafed under my first arrest.

the mait wagon. How I chafed under my first arrest! Want would lynx-eyed constituents, and especially my opponents, it of it in the year 1793, ne submitted to the Bittsh Board of Agriculture, a plan for call these apprenensions. I was brought before the bar with Zollicoffer and James B. Ciay. The then leviathan of the House, Humphrey Marshall, was in the chair. How he glowered on me with pongerous sayagery! He made me feel View to introduce it into that country. In 1798, pursuing this loteresting sub-

bonderous savagery: He made me leef that 123, pursuing this interesting subtinut I had personally affronced him. I ject with great zeal, he published a settled him that I was sorry to water his precious time, and would lean on his mercy; but there was no mercy irr him. Advantages to nations arising from cumercy; but there was that night!

ponderous savagery! He made me feel that I had personally affronted him. I

precious time, and would lean on his mercy; but there was no mercy in him.

What a company there was that night! Minister Washburne, General Quitman, Jones of Tennessee, Governor Houston

of Alabama, General Stones, Grow, Stevenson, Coltax, Bisnop of Connecti-cut, Bingham, Lamar, Grossbeck, Pendic-ton, Governor Smits of Virginia, Gui-dings, Farnsworth, John Courane, and many others since then ministers, gov-

ernors and senators. Some of them are in the cold, cold, ground. "Where be their gibs now?" Another "cail" has

summoned them to a more serious ses-sion. But it happened on that night, as

requently since, that the vigilant and leading men were absent, while the distory wags were on guard. How taey delighted to catch air. J. Glancy Jones,

Chairman of the Ways and Means, at President Buchanan's dinner table!

When John Cochrane was called, we

ly a line piece of oratorical number, but

he turned the tables on the House, as he

comes out. A dozen memoers explain that they had gone out for a bite, etc.; but General Cochrane disdamed the or-

could not remember the text, or the

when asked, and he is willing to pay for

Tue Hon. S. S. Cox, in Harper's Magazine for November.

Napoleon's Bread of Satire.

more than funiorous in the specime e

this rude soldier, with a million armed

men under his command, and mil Eu-

Robert Fullon.

This celebrated civil engineer was born in the town of Little Britain, in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the year 1765. His lather died when he was only turee years of age. After receiving an English education, he was placed with a jeweier in Lancaster, with the intention of acquiring the trade.

simple taxation and free trade.
On his arrival at Paris, a friendship commenced between him and Joel Barlow, which ended only with their lives. At the invitation of Barlow, Fulton took up his residence at the hotel of the former, where he continued to remain during seven years. In this time, he studied the high mathematics, paysics, enemistry, and perspective. He also enemistry, and perspective. He also acquired the French, Italian and Ger-

man languages.

Barlow, about this time, was prepar-ing for the press his elegant edition of the Cumbial, which he afterwards dedicated in terms of glowing affection to Fulton. The splenard plan wareh adorn this work were executed under

the superintendence of Futton.

In December, 1797, he made his first experiment on submarine explosion on the river Scine, in company with Barlow. In December, 1836, he returned to this

ne published, in 1810, his interesting work, entitled "Torpedo War," which contains a full account and clear explanation of his system.

The carnest solicitation of the Hon. R. R. Livingston, was nad pointed out to nim the incatentable advantages which would arise out of a perfect system of steam navigation, had the desired of 55 of arousing the energies of his Zenius to a subject which he had not bestowed much attention upon Since the year

After his Teinen to the United States, in 12 he and Mr. Livingston com-menced building a steamboat called the "Clermont," which atterward navigated the Husson at the rate of five miles an uour. From this memorable era in the by steam continued to advance toward perfection, and the last book built under use direction was better than any that signs of wor that to was lost, for had ne signs of wor that it was lost, for had no not been reliefly grasped by the hand of authors? He had been called nign-he low; and then some one suggested that the sergeant at arms held "Jack" and the game. Upon these occasions the native style of the member thus had preceded it.

On the breaking out of the war in 1812, he again turned his a tention to his tavorite project of sub-marine warfare, and after various successful experi-ments, obtained, in 1815, a patent for a

"sub-marine battery."
It was for his sub-marine battery that he concerved the plan of the "steam

This invention was readily patronized by government, and in March, 1814, a law was passed to build one; the cost estimated at three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He was appointed the engineer; and in little less than lour months from the taying of the keel, she was fathened under the name of "Ful-ton the First."

The last work on which he was en-gaged was a modification of his sub-marius boat; her model was approved. trict of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gilbs. He makes his excuse. Is it expected that ne should know the rules of such a disorderly houy? He confessed that he had been to dine with the President. All he knows of effective is to dine and he had received the sanction executive to construct one at New York but, unfortunately, his country had t lament his death before he had com-pleted it. He terminated his valuable life on the 24th of February, 1815, a martyr to his efforts in the cause of science to be arrested, and flew, not to the horns of the a tar, but to the horns of "Old Buck." Harry Phillips, of Philadelphra, His person was slender but well pro-portioned and well-formed. Has less portioned and well-formed. Has fea-tures were strong, and of manly beauty was had aimself moved the call, had abandoned the House for the uniner. He was cau, in the claimed to be the au-

In all his domestic and social relation he was zealous, kind, generous, liberal, and affectionate. He knewef no use for money, but as it was subservient to charity, hospitality, and the sciences. At the time of his death, he was a mem in the United States. Science Journal.

Night Semions of the English Parliament. His government was a despo ism not In England the Legislature has re His government was a deepe ism not tempered by a gerams, and it was controlled by a despet who, though not devoid of sense of numer, had all a Corsical's morta patred of ridecute. No man in France was less Frenca than Napoteon, either in lineage or in character. Its moral position in Paris was not unversed the cu few. Tout body does no begin to awaken until after eight o'clock in the evening. It has remized Addit son's satire on the customs of his time, when the daughters were busy at crimp and basset wails the grandmothers were asieep, whe cas it used to be, he says, that the latter were wont to sit up hast ins moral position in Paris was not uninterest that the latter were wont to sit up rast
in Venice if Otneho had been base
in the family. Some one, speaking of
enough to betray and expel the Senate
which had sworm to serve. We can
imagine how the shy, proud Moor would
inve writted under the pasquinades of
the gracefut, dissolute Venetian wits from the people, who generally use night tor sleep, and the spirit of dissipation whom he despised.
So Naposeou, who never ceased to have moce in him of the semi-barbarian chief (and always looked like one when and fashion conspire thus to render such

memoers sorry guardians of liberty.

They are called a parcel or urinking shrank with morbid apprehension from gambling, nervous, gonly men, undit to the tongue of Madam De Stati, and wrote autograph notes to Fouche calling of the morning. The Parliament House, attention to the placards and verses of it is confessed, has a dingy day-light, the street corners. There is something and the inspiration to speak by gas is more than functions in the specime of the confessed of the properties. tures ened the frome Rulers with day sessions on the Irisa but, so as to nurry men under his command, and nail Europe at his feet, sitting down in rage and affright to order Fouche to send a little woman over the frontiers lest she should say something about him for the drawing-rooms of Paris to lauga at.

Instead of caricature, therefore, we have only allegorical "glory" is the fugitive pictures of his reign, none of wheel is worthy of remembrance.

English Gilray, on the other side of the Chansel, made most ample amends.

Modern caricature has not often equaled arms of the leave the reader to Modern caricature has not often equaled arms of the bast of Gilray's upon Napo-Chaunel, made most ample amends. Modern caricature has not often equaled some of the best of Gilray's upon Napoleon.—James Parton, in Harper's Magazine for November.

Jerrold—night and day.

Jerrold—night and day.

It was in the convivial night sessions, in 1797, that Pitt and Duadas labored under the scandal of sometimes appearing drunk in the House of Commons.
Out of it grew the lamous epigram:

Put-I can not see the Speaker, Hal; can "Dundas-"Not see the Speaker! d-n me, I

But it is a significant commentary on our time that the old Parliamentarians met at 8 A. M. In the time of the Stuarts the sessious ran till "candles were brought in." Late hours and luxury go together. The industrious are at their dreams, and legislators are cheating the scale of labor to near the scale of weath. Such is the complaint in England. And are we not approaching the British fasuion all too inst. By A. D. 1940 Congress will meet after dinner; and then fook out for the menagorie!—The Hom. S. S. Cox, in Harper's Magazine for October. But it is a significant commentary on our

For some years after leaving the family of Mr. West, he employed himself as a painter. He did not, however, teel himself entirely satisfied with his progress in the art, and was, at length, wholly withdrawn from its further cultivation, by his ruling taste for the mechanic arts.

As early as the year 1763, he brought

and Cockins the nests are near the ground, and in many cases the eggs are is view of the hen. This was the case with my nests. Having tried every available stuff, such as pepper, mustard, turpentine, and everything I could hear of, but no cure, I then took a common nall keg, cut it in two, or a piece about eight inches high, and placed it in the box where the hen laid. I then put in box where the hen laid. I then put in an egg; the old hen mounted the nest or keg and tried to reach the egg, stand-ing on the edge of the keg, but it was no ing on the edge of the key, but it was no go; she then got down in the key, but that was a failure, lor she did not have room to get at the egg; after trying for some time she gave it up as a bad job. I have never had an egg eaten by the heas since then; all of the nests in my coope have a piece of a keg in the box, and have parts of kegs for nests. Do not make them too deep, but deep enough, so that the hen can not reach the bottom when standing on the edge of the keg. You that are troubled with hens eating their eggs, try the plan; it hens eating their eggs, try the plan; it costs but little, and I think you will never regret the trouble it will be to out-wit the old nen.—Poultry Bulletin.

The Explorer Barent's Journal.

A correspondent writing from Christians on the 18th says: I translate the toilowing from the Finmarkenpost, a newspaper published in Europe's most northernmost city, Hammerfest: On the 3d inst. arrived at Hammerfest the schooler, Regina, Captain Gundersen, belonging to the firm of O. J. Finckenhagen, from a voyage in the Arctic rehagen, from a voyage in the Arcue re-gions and the north coast of Nova Z-m-ola. Captain Gundersen discovered in Nova Z-mola a journal kept by the Dutch Arctic voyager, Barent, apparently giv-ing an account of his doings from the 1st of June to the 20th of August, 1580, as far as Captain Gundersen was able to make out, being unacquainted with Dutch and Dutch writing of 300 years ago. The paper is in excellent preservation, and the writing distinct. Barent passed the winter of 1598-97 in the Arcthe regions. This journal, therefore, re-tating presumably to 1890, will give to information of his star, but will, never-less, be of great interest.

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MEDICAL



The above cut represents the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, tormer Arbertey General of the United States, as seen when attacked with STRANGELATED RUFFIGH.

Mr. Dickinson suffered intensely, notwithstanding fic had the best surgical ath Everything was done that science could engage, and as the last remedy the knife used, and yet he died in great angains on the third day. This is a featful warning to those who are ruptured.

RUPTURE---HOW CURED.

ME. GEORGE E. EAKINGS, OF PHILADELPHIA, WEITER THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING PAR-TICULARS:

the Editor of the N Casually noticing in your paper a recommunication of Dr. Sherman of your city, and about the same time most fur Mr. J. W. Ayres, of Camben, N. J., who informed that he had been camen, N. J., who interned has he had been a vetum to raphitive and was chrost by Br. Sharman's t catalant. I felt an anated and was attaighteen to New Fork, con lifed Dr. Shamman, and had him mapp his remedice to my case. It was to me a kappy occurrence, and I shall ever fuel grateful to you and Mr. Aver for having directed my attention to Dr. Shamman, as well as to man for the lafe and conference of the fortable manner in which he treated my cas-My mind was greatly oppressed, and my facts was shadowed, as I was teying various truss was statiowed, as I was seeing a station and for help with no other result than reveation and injury. But now being sound a ratio, and I realizing its felicity, I feel it my imperative duty to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Sherman's remedies, and to accommend the suptimed to go to him with the fullest confidence of being best

GEO, E. EARINGS, 1,031 Palmer & delphia, March 24, 1573.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. PLANTICAND GREAT WESTER

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE Louisville Ex daily 4:30A.M. 6:30P.M. 9:30A.M. Louisville (ex sun). 2:30P.M. 12:30P.M. 7:35P.M. 7:35P.M. M.Aliff TA AND GINGINATI.

Depot. Pearland Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Depot, Fearrain Flim. Time, 7 minut Park'by (ex Sun). \$155a. M. \$250r. M. Park'by Ex daily. \$150r. M. \$155a. M. Park'by Ex daily. \$150r. M. \$155a. M. Girilleothe Ac. \$20r. M. \$155a. M. Hillsbore Ac. \$259r. M. \$155a. M. Loveland Ac. \$150r. M. \$155a. M. Loveland Ac. \$150r. M. \$155r. M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG. Sattimore(ex Sun). 8:35a.m. 5:35a.m. 8:40a.m. Sattimore, daily ... 8:30r.m. 2:30r.m. 6:30r.m. Sattimore Ex daily .11:10r.m. 7:30r.m. 10:35r.m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time. 7 minutes fast. Baltimore Ex daily., 7:184.M. 5:154.M. Baltimore Ex...... 7:05P.M. 6:50P.M.

ORIO AND MISSISSIFFI.

Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 minut St. Louis Mail. 6-30A.M. 10-30P.M. 10-35P.M.
St. Louis Ex . 8-10A.M. 7-30P.M. 7-35P.M.
St. Louis Ex daily 7-90F.M. 7-30A.M. 8-35A.M.
Louisville Mail. 6-9A.M. 1-10P.M. 1-30P.M.
Louisville Ex . 8-10A.M. 7-30A.M. 1-20P.M.
Louisville Ex . 8-14P.M. 7-30P.M. 8-10P.M.
Osgood Ac. 6-16P.M. 7-35A.M. 8-10P.M. CINCINNATI, HABILTON AND DATTON.

CINCIPNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON.

Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 miautes fast.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:30 A.M. 5:30 F.M. 11:55 A.M.
Dayton Ex. 5:45 F.M. 9:30 A.M. 11:55 A.M.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:30 F.M. 12:30 A.M. 11:30 A.M.
Toledo Ex. 12:55 A.M. 5:30 A.M. 6:35 A.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:30 F.M. 5:30 A.M. 6:35 A.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:30 F.M. 5:30 A.M. 6:35 A.M.
Indiaapolis Mail 7:30 A.M. 6:35 P.M.
Indiaapolis Mail 7:30 A.M. 6:35 P.M. 6:35 P.M.
Indiaapolis Ac. 1:45 F.M. 6:35 P.M. 6:35 P.M.
Indiaapolis Ac. 7:30 F.M. 1:30 F.M. 7:37 P.M.
Comeravitic Ac. 5:23 F.M. 1:30 F.M. 7:47 P.M.
Chicago Ex. 7:30 A.M. 9:30 F.M. 7:40 P.M.
Chicago Ex. daily 7:50 F.M. 1:30 F.M. 7:40 P.M.
Chicago Ex. daily 7:50 F.M. 1:30 F.M. 7:40 P.M.
Chicago Ex. daily 7:50 F.M. 1:30 F.M. 1:40 A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 9:30 A.M. 1:30 F.M. 10:10 A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:16 F.M. 7:55 A.M. 7:30 P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 7:45 P.M. 1:40 P.M. 6:35 P.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:30 A.M. 1:40 F.M. 1:40 A.M.
Hamilton Ac. 10:40 A.M. 1:40 F.M. 1:40 A.M.
Hamilton A CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. CINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time. 7 minutes fast.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA. Depot. Fifth and Hondly. Time, 7 minute DATTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Pearl and Pium. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Roston fx. 7:00 A.M. 5:00 r.M. 4:50 r.M.
Cleveland fx. 10:50 A.M. 9:50 r.M. 5:55 r.M.
New York fx daily 9:50 r.M. 8:50 r.M. 1:50 A.M.
Springfield Ac. 8:45 r.M. 8:50 r.M. 7:15 r.M.
Springfield Ac. 8:45 r.M. 8:50 r.M. 7:15 r.M.
Springfield Ac. 8:45 r.M. 8:50 A.M. 7:15 r.M.
Springfield Ac. 8:45 r.M. 8:50 A.M. 7:50 r.M.
Sharon Ac. 6:40 r.M. 6:58 A.M. 7:50 r.M.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS. Depot. Pearl and Plum. Time. 7 minutes fag Columbus Ex. 7.00A.M. 9:30P.M. Columbus Ex. 20:50A.M. 9:50P.M. Columbus Ac. 3:15P.M. 9:30P.M. CINCINNATI AND SANDUSET.

Dep st, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast Sandusky Ex. 850a.M. 550P.M. Sandusky Ex daily. 850P.M. 545a.M. Bellefoniaine Ac. 355P.M. 955a.M. INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAPAYETTE. Depot, Pearl and Plum.

WHITEWATER VALUEY Denot. Pearl and Plum. City time ambridge City Ac. 7:00A.M.

RENTUCKY CENTRAL.

LITTLE MIAMI, PAN-HANDLE EAST.

Depot, Front and Kinsour. Time, 7 influes fast, New York Ex dully 7:55a.m. 2:50r M. 10:55a.m. CINCINNATI AND MUSEINGUM VALLEY.

Depot, Front arit Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast. Zamewille Ex. 19:36A. M. 3:30r.M. 4:50r.M. Circlevil e Ac. 4:10r.M. 10:15A.M. 8t.0r.M. COLUMNUS, MT, VERNON AND CLEVELAND.
Deput, Front and Kingour. Time 7 minutes fast.
Giveniand Ex. 7155AM. 6550AM. 7359AM.
Rust, fast of remaining, to function City Time.
Michael C. 1000 M. 6500AM. 6500AM. 6500AM.

THE SUN. DAILY & WEEKLY for 1875

TAL dection gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1876. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faith-

shall choose to describe the state of the year in tearless? JNN has now attained a circulation of over eighty thousand conics. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old sta dard, but to improve and and to an expensive and and to

to the oid standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

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The Agricultural department is a prominent feature in the which. It will aways be found from and its articles will always be found from and insect to the feature.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and chers no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It expeess the corruption that diagraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knayes, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

see he of severs from their papperters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

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